

THE NEW SPRING TIME

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. III.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1854.

NO. 33.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN McNAB,

Barrister and Attorney,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

[6m² ft.] Church Street, Newmarket.

F. A. WHITNEY & CO.,

Flour Dealers,

Toronto Street, (opposite the Post Office.)

THEY will either purchase Flour sent to this place, or will store and sell to others for a good comission.

Toronto, July 10th, 1854. 23.31

JOHN T. STOKES,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

SHARON, C. W.

November 12, 1853. 6.41

DR. J. HACKETT,

Physician, Surgeon & Accoucheur,

NEWMARKET, C. W.

Residence, Next door to the Temperance Hotel.

February 6, 1853. 1.1

J. C. BLISS,

RESPECFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosby

Aurora, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches. He returns thanks for past

favours and solicits a share of public patronage.

December 21, 1852.

THE WILD VIOLET.

LITERATURE.

The Three Damsels.

"Come hither, my beautiful Jean, and my

fairy Lilius," said the venerable Countess of

Moray to her laughing happy grand daughters,

"come hither, my children, and spend your

Halloween with me. It is true that I have

not prepared the charms of the night, nor am

I ready to join you in the incantations of the

season, but I have a tale may suit it well; and

you will not like it the less because the gray

head tells it you with her own lips the story

of her day, when her locks were as bright as

the berry, and her eyes as beaming as your

own."

"That, in truth, shall we not; noble grand-

dam," said the sparkling Lilius; "but yet

would I have the charm of Hallowe'en. Ah,

little east though dream how dear this night

is to the expecting matron! Let us perform

the rites of the even, and to-morrow, grandam,

thy tale shall find its most attentive listeners."

"Ah, the tale!" said the Countess,

thus clinging to the wonderful, and seek-

ing to keep her eternity; but try not the

chalice, my children, if you love me. Alas!

I think not of it without tears and sorrow

unspoken of till now; for the fate of a friend

dear to my early youth, goes into my bosom;

sit, my children, and my story will repay you

for this loss of your time; me, it will also

please to speak of the things gone by; fully

of these superstitions, I shall be more than

gained by purpose. Will my children listen?"

"What is there we can refuse you, noble grand-

dam?" said the lovely Jean, burying her locks

amid the snowy curls of the venerable Countess,

"Speak on, then; you have made us

listeners already—and hark! wind and rain

and snow—a goodly night for the tale. Tell

on, dear grandam; the fire is bright, the lamp

is clear, and we are seated gravely; our

thoughts composed to attention; now for thy

wondrous tale!"

"It was on this very eve, many years since,

my children," began the noble lady to her

auditors, "that three lovely daughters of a

noble house assembled together in a dreary

wood to try the charms of the night, which,

if successful, were to give to their earnest

sight the phantom form of the lover who was

afterwards to become the husband. Their

powerful curiosity had stirred their fear (for

they were as timid as beautiful) on their first

setting out on this expedition; but, on finding

themselves alone in the dark and melancholy

wood, some touches of cowardice and com-

plaining assailed them together; and they

determined by a somewhat hasty beginning to

sacrifice the purpose which had brought them

thither. They were too young to laugh at

this mock compact between God and the devil;

and, therefore, when Catherine, the eldest sis-

ter, began, in an audible voice, to recite the

prayer against witchcraft, the others joined in

it most devoutly. Now, then, fortified against

evil, their courage rose with every additional

step; and when the soft voice of young

Agnes, the liveliest and youngest of the three,

steadily responded the "Amen," they were as

courageous as was necessary, and no longer

feared the power of the evil one. I know

not; my children, all the forms used upon this

occasion; but Catherine, after repeating cer-

cain words in a solemn voice, advanced before

her sisters, and quietly placed upon the ground

her offering to the shade she had invoked, as

by this conduct towards it she was to judge of

her future prospects. It was a beautiful rose

tree she had chosen, and the flowers were full,

and many; and the sisters were contemplating

from a little distance the richness of their hue,

when they were startled by the clashing of

arms, and the loud outcries of men in fierce

contention, breaking upon the stillness of the

night. For a moment they hesitated whether

to fly or remain concealed, when their doubts

were decided by the rapid approach of a stern

and stately Highland chief, who brandishing

his broad sword, swept on to the rose tree as

if he would annihilate from the earth its frail

and fragile beauty. Suddenly he paused—his

arm was no longer raised to destroy the

weapon drooped gently down beside the tree;

and they saw his blue eyes look merrily and

kindly on the flowers, as, bending down to

gather them, he filled from their sight in the

depth of the glen. Catherine was by no means dispe-

ased, resting on a clay subsoil. Here should

be annually deposited as they can be conveni-

ently collected, the weeds, coarse grass and

brakes of the farm; and also the punkin vines

and potato vines. The quality of these upon

a farm is very great, and are collected and

brought to the yard with little trouble by teams

returning from the fields. And here also

should be fed out or strewn as litter, the hay,

stalks and husks of Indian corn, pea and bean

haulm, and the straw of grain not wanted in

stables. To still further augment the man-

ure, toadstools and rotten wood may be added

to advantage. These materials will absorb the

liquid of the yard, and becoming incorporated

with the excrements, mister, double or treble

the ordinary quantity of manure. During

the continuance of frosts the excavation

gives no inconvenience, the excavation

gives no inconvenience, and when the

weather is soft the borders afford ample room

for the cattle. In this way the urine is saved

and the waste incident to rains, &c., prevented.

The cattle should be kept constantly yarded

in winter, except when let out to water, and the yard should frequently be replenished with dry

litter. Upon this plan from ten to twelve

loads of unfermented manure may be obtained

every spring for each animal; and if the stable

manure is spread over the yard, the quality

of the dung will be improved and the quality

proportionally increased. Any excess of

liquid that may remain after the dung is remov-

ed in the spring, can be profitably applied to

grass, grain or garden crops. It is used exten-

sively in Flanders and in other parts of Eu-

rope.—*Buel.*

MEMBERS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.—The Adminstration, as now formed, consists of the following members:

President of the Council—Sir A. MacNab.

Inspector General—Hon. W. Gage.

Attorney General West—Hon. J. A. McDonald.

Commissioner of Crown Lands—Hon. Mr. Morin.

Attorney General East—Hon. Mr. D'Orsi-

mond.

Postmaster General—Hon. R. Spence.

President of the Legislative Council—Hon. J. Ross.

Commissioner of Public Works—Hon. Mr. Chabot.

Receiver General—Hon. Mr. Taché.

Provincial Secretary—Hon. Mr. Chauveau.

Solicitor General West—Henry Smith.

Solicitor General East—Dumbar Ross.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—A few days ago a

worthy magistrate of Ernestown had occa-

New Advertisements.

New State—J. Charlesworth,
Clothing & Dry Goods—Al Lefebvre
Solever & Stavely—E. Kermot,
O. B. and H. Bellwood—A. Brunet,
Strayed Sheep—Wm. H. Beresford.

Parties favoring us with their Advertisements would much oblige by sending them in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, as the paper is invariably put to press on Thursday evening.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, September 22d, 1854.

"The Oppositionists and the Coalition."

The above heading is the caption to a lengthy article in the *Leader* of Saturday last, setting forth the reasons why the late Ministry were compelled—in his way of thinking—to resign; and also the course certain parties took in the House which led to that result.—He says the "Conservative Party are in the Government, because those who professed to be identified with the Reform party deserted their leaders." Because they deserted their leaders; and well they might! If leaders cannot be chosen possessing the confidence of the country—it better men than Hincks cannot be found to take the leadership of Reformers, out of a House of upwards of 100 professing liberals, then we say, let the Tories have the *Keys of State*,—for if we are to be robbed at all, better far be done at the hands of our enemies than profiting friends. After admitting that the present coalition involves a violation of principle, he turns round and indignantly casts imputations upon the conduct of those parties who manfully and honestly upheld the right—and Mr. Hartman comes in for his share. How the *Leader*, or Hincks, or any person else—after the sorry figure cut by Government officials the day previous to the opening of parliament—could expect such men as Hartman, Merritt, Scatcherd, &c., to support them, is indeed beyond our comprehension. And now how it can be expected they will support the present combinations is truly wonderful. Hincks has completely sold the Reformers, and placed in jeopardy those principles for which they have been so long struggling. We have no other idea, than that the whole combination was a pre-conceived transfer; otherwise Morin would not see his Upper Canada colleague thus strip of power without also leaving the Ministerial Benches. And as another proof, corroborative of the above, John Ross—a man who never possessed the confidence of a constituency in his life—is kept in the combination. This man, we verily believe, is almost, if not quite, as objectionable as Hincks, on account of his Railway Jobbing. There is no doubt but Hincks has just as much control over the present coalition Ministry as he held over the late Government. Look at the present combinations—at least in so far as Upper Canada is concerned, and a regular Railway Government is conceivable; men short of means, and who hope—a faint hope it is true—thus to secure an independence. Meanwhile Hincks gains the object he has in view in reference to the Grand Trunk Scheme. In the formation of the present coalition it is certainly strange that not one of the Reformers, but those under the late Premier's control, were consulted. Spence has "jumped Gim-Crow," and damned himself in public estimation, for the love of office; and we are led to believe he will find it so when he returns for re-election; and the Morrisons are bound up in Railway speculations along with Hincks.—It seems unfortunate for the electors of Wentworth that their representatives should turn out such office-seekers; but the day is not far distant when Mr. Spence will go "wool-gathering," like a former representative for that county, who desired office under the Baldwin-Lafontaine Dynasty; and although a talented man, and received the support of an influential country press, was beaten by Caleb Hopkins—a man who made no pretensions to high attainments whatever. What the Hamiltonians will do with Sir Allan remains to be seen. At the late contest he might have been returned by acclamation had he consented to secularize the Reserves. This he would not do; and a majority of those opposed to such a step, elected him. Will they again return him after the course he has lately pursued?—Will the castle of Dundurn again resound with sweet, enchanting, victorious song? We will see. Meanwhile the *Leader* may rest assured, the course pursued by Mr. Hartman has had a tendency to endear him still stronger to the electors of North York; and they are ready, should an occasion offer to-morrow, to record their votes in his favor. He has shown, by his independence, that he has the interests of the constituency—the interests of his native country at heart. It is certainly one of the most pleasing features in the whole affair to see young Canadians of both sections of the Province, taking a determined stand in defense of the right; and long may they live, say we, to do battle for their country's good. So far from the course that that gentleman has pursued proving detrimental to his public character, we have ourselves had acknowledgments from parties who opposed him in the late contest—and men of influence and respectability, too—that they were wrong in opposing his election. We have no doubt, should the electors be again called upon to choose a representative in the winter, after the new Franchise Act comes in force, but Mr. Hartman will poll one-third more votes than at the last election. And we can assure the *Leader*, that the more he says against the representative for North York, the less influence that journal will possess in the constituency.

We now come to the secret of the *Leader*'s late opposition to Mr. Hartman—we say late opposition, for the vote that he gave on

the Speakership and the course he did at the opening of the present parliament pursued, was to a great extent defended by that journal, and he was only placed in the opposition on voting against the late Ministry when they endeavored to baulk the House in reference to the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Bourdeau—conduct that the *Leader* himself was subsequently forced to condemn. Why this speedy change in the views of our contemporary? No longer ago than the week succeeding the opening of parliament he was speaking in defense of the member for North York; now he is thought the blackest sheep of the flock. Why this sudden reversal? Because Mr. Hartman would not endorse the conduct of his man "Friday." Hincks and the *Leader* no doubt thought they could make a pliant tool of him, and while they congratulated themselves on this, his public acts were extolled; and further than this, the *Leader* has stated that Mr. Hartman achieved during one parliament quite as great honors as a late Representative for the East Riding had, during a public career of some fourteen years; now he is set down by this same writer as bidding for office, &c. Hincks and the *Leader* thought they had Mr. Hartman—soul and body; and because he had the manliness to stand forth as the exponent and in defense of the people of North York—a constituency sound to the core—he must receive the taunts and become the object of their sarcastic spleen.

Our readers cannot but perceive the truthfulness of our remarks; and as our allotted space is short we must conclude, and will take up the matter again should occasion offer.

New Department—Separate Schools.

Rumour says that Government is about creating a new Department—that of "Minister of Public Instruction"; and that Mr. Cauchon is to fill the office. What will not the new Combinations resort to, in order to make as secure as possible their present tottering position? New offices are created on the one hand, and the promises of Government patronage on the other to stifle public opinion and calm the rising indignation of public men who cannot help but anticipate the future.

It is also rumored at the ancient City—that the Ministry intend to appropriate the Clergy Reserves to educational purposes, *including Separate Schools*. This would be just as gross an injustice, as throwing them into the general revenue of the Province; and have a tendency to excite discord and strife by holding out inducements to establish the system of Separate Schools, thus taking away with the largest proportion of the money before it reaches the Schools intended to be benefited by the grant. This way of settling the Question certainly is not in accordance with the *well understood wishes* of the people; and if disposed of in that way it will not keep the question in abeyance. Better leave them in their present position, than take them to foster sectarian prejudices by instilling sectarian principles into the rising generation. A Country divided and sub-divided into feuds and factions cannot prosper: Legislators, therefore, should guard against building up the one to the destruction of the other,—for in doing so a perpetual war of extermination, may from that moment be dated. However, we do not despair; believing that the present House is composed of too many favorable to the popular mode of settlement to allow of such a distribution.

The Son and Gem.

The editor of the above milk-and-water journal says—"We are informed that the above paper (meaning the *Era*) has, in a most shameless and lying way asserted that the editor of this paper (the *Gem*) could get no one, at the nomination day, to propose his nomination." Now, in what does our "lying in a shameless manner" consist? It was this—we stated that we had been informed of the above; and since the article has been printed, we have had gentlemen living within a very few miles of where the Husting Speeches were made—and men, too, that were present on the occasion—state that they verily believed it to be a fact! And now since it has gone so far, we question very much if the Almighty cent-and-dollar man of the *Gem* could have polled even 30 votes in the Riding had he been nominated.—He boasts, too, of his temperance, and prides himself on being denominated the *organ* of the Sons; but in absence of arguments, resorts to the very intemperate mode of expressing his illiberal indignation, by applying epithets only used by individuals termed Billingsgate rowdies. Such is Charley, the celebrated writer—the naturalist—the poet—the *Lawyer* of the *Gem*. He says the "vulgar fellow, named Jackson, who owns the *Era*, is beneath any decent man's notice." From this statement, the natural inference to be drawn is, that the editor of the *Gem* is not a decent man, as he has deigned to notice us. O Charley, Charley! how often hath Ross, and Howard, and McDougall, and McQueen, told thee of thy failings! Still thou wilt not be wise. The *Examiner* of Wednesday last, in speaking of this same man, remarks—"The editor of the *Son of Temperance* says that he fears there is something rotten in our would-be purest politicians." He, himself, has always professed to belong to that School, and in confessing his own rotteness, he certainly manifests a good deal of the spirit of the publican." We have not time this week, but ere long we shall prepare a chapter for the *Gem's* consideration.

Comment would have been made weeks ago on the above article; but since it appeared the editor of the *Gem* has been kind enough to speculate but we believe the *Globe* is right.

The *Globe* says that had Mr. Siccot been sent for by Lord Elgin he could have formed a strong Reform Administration. The Colonist thinks otherwise, unless he could have received the assistance of Morin. We are not much given to speculation but we believe the *Globe* is right.

to stop his exchange; we therefore had no knowledge of it, until pointed out by a friend, Is that a lie, Charley?

Ministerial Explanations.

We extract the two following paragraphs from the speeches delivered on Monday the 11th inst., after Mr. Hincks had made his explanations which we published last week. We are glad to see the member for North York assert in his place in the House, by way of reply to Mr. Hincks, that he went to support measures not men. That is the kind of legislators Canada wants:—

Mr. MERRITT said that no event had taken place in Canada since the establishment of responsible Government that would cast more gloom over the province than the events of the last few days. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Two-thirds of the representatives from Upper Canada were returned as reformers, and yet under this new coalition they were made to succumb to the one-third who were elected by the opposite party. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. M.) came down to Quebec resolved to support the administration, but he had also made up his mind before he left home to vote for the honorable member for Glengary as Speaker. He never considered the Speakership a party question, and was not prepared to take a party view of such a question. He believed that a majority of the reformers from Upper Canada came down here to sustain the late Inspector General. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He had no disposition to censure Sir A. McNab, but he could not believe that that honorable and gallant knight would be sustained in his present position by the people of Upper Canada, who knew that for 30 years he had been battling against those who advocated the secularization of the Clergy Reserves. (Cheers.) A minority had been put into power to govern a majority. (Hear, hear.) That was the result of the present coalition. It was now a grave question whether Reformers ought or ought not to allow Sir Allen to go on and carry the great reform measures—whether they should receive those great measures from the hands of their opponents? He desired first to ascertain whether it was by a preconcerted and treacherous scheme that this coalition had been formed. (Hear, hear.) He had his doubts about that. He had never known a similar transaction since he had been in public life. He desired to say distinctly that for one he had never intended to separate from his party. He had never intimated directly or indirectly that he would not sustain the late administration, and he could see no reason why this extraordinary course of forming a coalition should have been adopted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HARTMAN had been referred to by the late Inspector General, or he would not have, said a word. He had not come here with his hands tied. He had not come here pledged to support any man or set of men. He had not come here with his mind made up either to support or to oppose the ministry. He came here to carry out those great principles which, as a Reformer, he had always advocated, and he desired the ex-Inspector General to point to any act of his since he had been in Parliament having a tendency to obstruct legislation upon those questions. He had voted against the late administration more than once, and thereby incurred the displeasure of the ex-Inspector General, but he had the satisfaction of knowing that his constituents approved his course. Measures not men was his motto. But they had been informed beforehand on high authority that the speakership was not to be made a ministerial question. The honorable member for North Wentworth (Mr. Spence) so stated in nominating the gentleman who was now claimed to have been the ministerial candidate. Mr. H. then denied having taken any part in the formation of any combinations hostile to the late administration, and avowed his determination to accept a measure for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, by whomsoever offered or advocated. (Hear, hear.) He must not be understood as having confidence in the combination which had been formed. Far from it. Still if he believed that combination would honestly carry out the wishes of the country, he would support it incongruous as were the materials of which it was composed. (Hear, hear.)

The Avowed Opposition.

The Following Address to the public, from those who may be properly termed the *Opposition* in the House of Assembly, although short, is to the point, and well deserves the careful attention of every well-wisher to Canada.

QUEBEC, September 13, 1854.

At a meeting of reform Members of Parliament, held in Quebec, on Tuesday, September 12th, 1854, it was unanimously resolved that the Ministerial combination recently announced, involves an utter abandonment of principle by the parties to it; and if successful, would discredit our constitutional system, and tend seriously to the demoralization of public men, and that it is of the highest importance to the cause of good government that the representatives of the people who have compromised themselves by leading such a movement, and are about to present themselves for re-election, should be indignantly rejected at the polls. (Signed)

W. HAMILTON MERRITT, Chairman.

L. H. Holton, Jos. Hartman, Robt. Ferrie, D. Mathieson, Jos. Gould, Chas. Daoust, G. M. Prevost, J. O. Bureau, J. S. Sauborn, W. L. Mackenzie, W. Mattice, Amos Wright, John M. Luinsden, D. McKerlie, A. Laberge, Noel Darche, P. Bourassa, J. B. G. Guérivmont, J. H. Jobin, A. J. Ferguson,

We have been informed on unquestionable authority, that many more names might have been added to the above; but it was deemed inexpedient, as those that have done so comprise all the leading men of the various parties in the House except the more bare-faced Hincksites. It now remains to be seen whether the country will take the advice of those best able to judge. We believe the electors of Huron and Wentworth will, at all events, and we hope and trust the electors of Frontenac have had enough of Harry Smith.

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Brother Jonathan's opinion of Hincks.

The Rochester Union of the 10th inst., in speaking of the defeat of the late Ministry, and particularly in reference to Mr. Hincks, tells some home truths. We cannot but endorse nearly every sentiment expressed:—

The Toronto *Globe*, of Saturday, brings the intelligence of the defeat, on the 3rd day, of the Canadian Ministry headed by Francis Hincks. Probably no public event in the Province could occur at the present moment more gratifying to the honest men of all parties. The political career of Hincks, for the last two years, has been more corrupt, and corrupting, than that of any public man who ever figured in the history of Canada.

As the head of the government, he stands accused and convicted of taking advantage of his position, to become rich by dabbling in stock and public domain. Leagued with men of like pliability of conscience, he defied public opinion, abandoned all his professed principles, and was at all times ready to form "new combinations" to maintain himself in place and power. From the emphatic condemnation he has just received by a parliament fresh from the people, we think it probable that he sinks never to rise again. That he deserves such a fate all reflecting and honest men in Canada concede.

Yet he has done much good in a public way. His industry is indomitable—his energy unquenchable—his business capacity great, and to all combined, no doubt, the Canadians owe much of the enterprise which built, and is now building their great lines of railroad. His social ability procured them credit in the English money market, his advocacy of reciprocity aided in its consummation, and in a wif, if he had only been honest he might have had a name distinguished above his fellows in Canadian history. As it is, he has only raised himself a monument of shame.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WE are glad to understand that there will be a daily line of steamboats established between Toronto and Rochester in the course of a few weeks. The *Chief Justice* is to be fitted out forthwith for the purpose of running three times a week in conjunction with the *Maple Leaf*. It is intended that the *Chief Justice* will call regularly at Coburg, Grafton, Coborne, and Presqu' Isle on her way to Rochester, returning from thence next day calling at Presqu' Isle, Coborne, Grafton, and Coburg. This is the most important bear slaughter that has been in our neighborhood for a long time.—*Signal*.

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We are glad to understand that there will

THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, Sept'r 22nd, 1854.

LOCAL MATTER.

Mr. J. HARTMANN, Esq., M. P., will please except our thanks for parliamentary papers and documents sent this office.

A CONUNDRUM.—What paper may be looked upon as the organ of the present Coalition? Answer as soon as the question is decided.

By reference to our Advertising column it will be seen that the time of running the trains on the Northern Railroad has been changed.

PROVINCIAL FAIR.—The Provincial Fair commences on Tuesday next, the 26th inst., and continues the three following days, in the Town of London C. W. We understand the cars and teams, boats are to carry passengers at half the usual fare.

THE North York Branch Agricultural Society Show will be held in Newmarket, on the 18th of October next. Bills giving a list of the prizes to be awarded may be had at either of the Hotels in the place, or at this office.

We direct attention to the new Advertisements of Mr. LINDHARD and Mr. CHARLESWORTH—both of Toronto. These two establishments are both well known in the country, for cheapness and durable articles.

Persons desirous to avail themselves of the offer of the Great Western Railroad Company, to convey articles to the London Exhibition free of charge, must obtain certificates from the Secretary of their County Agricultural Society.

Report says the Trustees of School Section No. 1, have guaranteed a bonus of £15 to the builder of the New School House on Prospect Street, provided he will finish it this month. Since hearing the above rumour we have made enquiry concerning the matter and find that it is not the case.

Many people on the mail line of road between Newmarket and Stouffville, thence Uxbridge, are complaining because Government will not establish a daily mail. We are not sure whether it would pay at present; but eventually it would yield a handsome profit.

Commendation.

At a meeting of the Reform Central Vigilance Committee for North York held at Newmarket, on Wednesday evening last the 20th inst., the following commendable resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved.—That this Committee view with pleasure and satisfaction that the independent course Mr. HARTMANN, our Representative in Parliament has thus far pursued; and fondly hope he will still endeavor to carry out the views he has himself already expressed in the House, viz., to support measures and not men.

The above resolution was adopted by Representatives from all the Townships of this Riding except Georgina, and may be fairly taken as the decided expression of the electors of North York.

General Summary.

The Owen Sound Times says that within 12 miles of Sydenham, the wolves have been making fearful havoc among the sheep; and also states that the bears are more numerous than usual.

The Globe understands that the late Post Master General has intimated to his political friends, that he has no intention of offering for South Oxford. Unless he can be a ruling man, a seat in the Lower House he values of no importance to him.

The member for North Wentworth having accepted the office of Post Master General, must again return to his constituency for re-election. Report says he will be opposed by Mr. DAVID CARRICK, with every chance of success. We hope so.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Sept'r 21, 1854. We learn that Wheat was selling yesterday at 6s 9d a bushel—the last quotation being the highest paid. Flour commanded 3s 3d a bushel—but not much offered. Barley 3s 3d a bushel. Oats 2s 6d a bushel. Peas 3s 4d a bushel. Hay 10s per ton. Butter 10d a lb. Fowls 5d. Duck per pair 2s 6d a bushel. Potatoes 3s a bushel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Store BY IMPROVING AN OLD ONE!!

Millinery, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, 1854, FOR THE FALL 1854, Wholesale and Retail.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, grateful for past favours, would respectfully intimation to his customers and the public generally that he has completed an extensive addition to his Store, by which he has now one of the best shops in the City. His Stock this Fall will be very large, supplied with all that is new and likely to meet the tastes of his customers.

J. C. flatters himself from the success he has had since his commencement in business, that he is now fully competent to judge what the requirements of the public are, and he pledges himself that the same attention to their wants will be his pleasure and care to supply.

He is now receiving his Fall Stock of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of a great variety of Dress Goods, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Lace Goods, Silks, Satins, Flowers, Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirts, Ticking, Prints, Drapery, Linens, Handkerchiefs, Mohair Cloths, Ladies' Cloths, Carpets, Counterpanes, Quilts, &c. &c., together with a general assortment of Seasonable Goods.

J. C.'s Millinery Department will offer unusual inducements and many novelties not hitherto kept for want of room.

BUSINESS MORTGAGE.—A nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling! "A bird in the hand is better than two in the bush." Honesty is the best policy—consequently NO SECOND PRICE.

A fair and impartial examination of his Stock—the qualities and his price—is respectfully solicited.

J. CHARLESWORTH,

The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 21, 1854. 20-4.

Strayed Sheep!

FOUR Sheep having strayed on the Farm of the undersigned, notice is given for their removal—expenses and charges being paid, or the same will be paid.

Wm. H. BERESFORD, Whitchurch, September 21st, 1854. 32-4.

STOLEN OR STRAYED,

15th instant, One BAY HORSE, eight years old, knee-sprung; and one DARK HORSE, with a torn neck, and one white hind foot. Any person that will take them back or give information to that they can be got, will be suitably rewarded by

EDWARD KERMOTT,

Newmarket, Sept. 19, 1854. 33-3.

Clothing and Dry Goods.

THE subscriber begs respectfully to inform his customers (the habitants of Toronto and surrounding country), that he has received his NEW GOODS, consisting of:

CLOTHS, CASSIMMERS & VESTMENTS, Of superior style and quality; having been purchased in the best British and Foreign Markets for cash, and imported by himself direct, which enables him to submit an assortment, which for variety, style, and lowness of price, cannot be surpassed in Canada.

He has also imported a choice assortment of Reversible Cloths, which he is prepared to make up in the most approved style. Also, a splendid assortment of French and English Tricotage—together with Cut Velvet and other Vestments.

The Latest Fashions, London and New York Fashions, have also come to hand; and persons desirous of being supplied with well made and Fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentleman, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

Ready-made Clothing.

Men's Over Coats—Of Reversible, Beaver, Whistley, Milton, Saxon, Lion Skin, Siliatia, Siberian, Satinet, Canada, Whistley, Ettoff, and other Cloths.

Frock, Dress, Tag, Shooting and Business Coats, of Broadcloth.—Men's Shooting Coats—Of Reversible Beaver, Whistley, Milton, Saxon, Lion Skin, Siliatia, Siberian, Satinet, Canada, Whistley, Ettoff, Cassimere, Doeskin, and Canada Tweeds.

Men's Vests—Of all the above materials; also in Satin, plush Velvet, Silk, Mole Antique, and other fashionable materials.

Men's Trousers—Of Cloth, Cassimere, Doeskin, Tweed, Cashmere, MoleSkin, Canada Tweeds, Ettoff, Satinet, and other fashionable materials.

Boys' Coats—All sizes and all materials suitable for Canadian Winter wear. Boys' Vests and Boys' Trousers.

ALSO A DECENTLY CHEAP LOT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which he is selling at a great sacrifice.

100 pieces Prints (yard wide), fast colors, 5d. per yd, worth 7d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 5d. " " 9d.

250 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 7d. " " 10d.

100 pieces Prints (yd. wide), fast colors, 9d. " " 11d.

100 pieces Heavy Ginghams 5d. " " 7d.

500 pieces Bonnet Ribbon 7d. " " 10d.

50 pieces Muslim of Lane, (yard wide) " 9d. " 18d.

100 pieces Factory Cotton, 3d. " 4d.

500 do do 5d. " 6d.

100 do White do 4d. " 5d.

100 do do 5d. " 7d.

100 do do 7d. " 10d.

50 do Striped Shirting 7d. " 6d.

100 do do 8d. " 10d.

500 Bundles Cotton Yarn, from 15s 0d.

500 Filled Shawls, - 16s 3d.

500 Pair Shawls, - 16s 3d.

500 Pair Blankets, - 16s 3d.

All Wool Plaid Mornings, Coburgs, Orleans and other materials for Ladies' Dresses; Cravats, and materials for mountings; Table Linen and Towels; Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Collars, Sashes, Neck Ties, Vests, Bonnet, and Cap Ribbons, Velvets, Suits, Bagging and Brown Linens, and all other descriptions of Dry Goods. NO SECOND PRICE.

JAMES LEISHMAN,

(Late BURGESS & LEISHMAN,) Corner of King and Church Streets, adjoining the Old Court House, Toronto.

M. LEISHMAN & CO., Dundas St., London, C. W. Toronto, Sept. 21, 1854. 33m6

In a few days he will open a general

Clothing Establishment of Ready-Made Clothing!

Which for Style, Cheapness, and Durability, shall not be surpassed in any Town or City in Canada.

In the Grocery Department will be found a choice article of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, ground and unground; Spices of all kinds, Tobaccos, Raisins, Currents, Rice, Sago, Arrow Root, Molasses, Vinegar, with every other article usually kept in the trade.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' BOOTS AND SHOES, for sale cheap.

Farmers will find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for examination!!

The subscriber will take all kinds of Farm Produce in exchange for Goods—and all Goods sold at City Prices.

E. R. H. thankful for past favors, would still solicit a share of Public Patronage.

Wanted, 200 Bushels of Potatoes!

For which the highest price will be paid; also for

BUTTER and EGGS, at the

BRITANNIA HOUSE, Main Street, Newmarket.

E. R. HENDERSON, Newmarket, Aug. 31, 1854. 46-16

250 Provisions of all kinds, Bought and sold.

E. R. H.

Will call both ways, weather permitting, at JACKSON'S POINT, BRADSTON, HODGE'S WHARF, and OTHERLY.

Except on Friday, when he will run direct to Orillia, (touching only at Hodge's Wharf), with passengers for the Steamer Kadoosh.

A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto, Sept. 22nd, 1854. 43-33

WHOLESALE

Comb and Fancy Goods Store,

SMALL WARES, PERFUMERY, TRIMMINGS, &C.

PAPER HANGING DEPOT.

30,000 pieces English Paper, just received, cheaper than any before imported into this Province.

WOODEN WARE.

Brooms, Pails, Washboards, Clothes Pins, &c. &c.

JOHN HOLLAND & CO., 47, King Street East, Toronto.

NEW STORE, Next door to Mr. Reuben Robinson's, Prospect Street, NEWMARKET.

JOHN CHARLESWORTH, The Toronto House, No. 60 King Street, Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 21, 1854. 20-4.

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EDWARD KERMOTT,

Newmarket, Sept. 19, 1854. 33-3.

CASH FOR WHEAT!

THE subscriber will furnish Bales and take any quantity of merchantable WHEAT at Aurora R. St. L. St. at Current Rates, (deducting Freight and Cartage at Toronto.)

CHAS. DOAN, Aurora, Sept. 12, 1854. 32m3

WIGGERS & GOOD'S.

R. H. SMITH

HAB just received a large stock of SILK and other Dye Goods, Artificial Flowers, Junces, and Ribbons, together with almost every article of fancy Bonnet, Cloth and Dress Trimming, including Fringes, Gimpes, Laces, Braids, Cord, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, &c.

Sewed Muslin and Berlin Wool Goods.

R. H. S. having imported a first-rate Milliner, is now making up the newest and most Fashionable Clothing, at low prices, will do well to examine his stock before purchasing or ordering elsewhere. He has also on hand a complete assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Well cut and well made, suitable for fall and winter wear. The Dry Goods Stock is also very complete, amongst which will be found some very cheap goods, and every article necessary for Gentleman, Ladies, Families, and domestic use.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

New Tailoring and READY-MADE CLOTHING, NEWMARKET.

WANTED—Apprentices to the Millinery Business.

Newmarket, June 14, 1854. 13-11

ROCHESTER TOOLS!

JUST received by the subscriber, a large and well selected assortment of those celebrated Tools, from the manufacture of D. R. Burton, together with cast steel, Garden Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Scythes, Snares, Grain Cradles, Sickle and Hay Forks, which, as usual, will be disposed of at a low price.

ROBERT H. SMITH,

AMUSEMENT.

A. Halliard's Lyric.

An—"Coming through the Eye."

An engine meet an engine

"Coming round a curve."

If they speak fresh, frank and tender,

What do they desire?

Not a shew, a trial to try,

But all acquaints the customer,

When—"Coming round the curve?"

An engine meet a steamer

"Coming through the draw."

If they crush or drown the public,

Need we go to law?

If the engineer was careless—

They held rather raw—

They don't discharge an honest fellow,

"Coming through the draw."

An steamer meet a steamer

"Running up to time!"

If they burst their pipes and boiler,

What's the mighty crime?

Should a jury in a fury

Make them pay one dime,

Or send the officer to prison,

"Running up to time?"

If they pain or kill a body,

Or a body's wife,

Killed a body's a body,

For baggage, that's life?

If you go for damages,

For pay for what you lost,

You got a broken neck or leg,

And have to meet the cost,

A lady who rose from obscurity to great wealth by the successful speculations of her husband, is reported to be in the habit of misappropriating words and quotations very strongly. Her last note is: "When you are at Roma, do as the Romans do; and when you are at Turkey, do as the Turks do!"

Two Irishmen were in prison, one for stealing a cow, and the other for stealing a watch. "A Mike," said the cow stealer, one day, "what o'clock is it?" "Och, I'd, I haven't my watch handy, but I think it's about milking time."

One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish nobleman was ambiguously equivocal. "I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, that you'll stay there all night." Nor was his rebuke to his shoemaker, when he had the goat, wanting in natural humor. "Oh, you're a precious blockhead to do directly the reverse of what I desired you. I told you to make one of the shoes larger than the other, and instead of that you have made one of them smaller than the other. The very opposite!"

Whilst recently coming up the lobby of the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, met the "whip," and asked "Who's up?" Having been told it was Granville in the Lords, and Greville in the Commons, "Palmy" smiled, and broke out with—

"Greville and Granville are both on the avil, but Granville and Greville may go to the d—, and I to my dinner"—and so saying, he gave a shot, good-humor laugh, twirled his umbrella, and strode away.

An old Reformer who contributes occasionally to the columns of the *Leicester Mercury*, thinks that the position of the Earl of Aberdeens to the Czar may be seen in the following one:—"Some years since an English nobleman travelling in Ireland, being anxious to test the wit of the natives, of which he had heard so much, addressed a laborer who was at work on the road—"Paddy, my boy, if the devil might have one of us two at the present time, which do you think he would choose?" "Och! me to be sure," answered Paddy with a grin which reached from ear to ear. The Englishman regarding this reply as rather slow pursued his inquiries somewhat triumphantly, as he asked "And why so?" "Bedad? yer honor," replied Paddy, with a broader grin than before, "he would take me while he could get me; for sure he knows he may have your honor's lordship at any time." This was quite satisfactory to his honor's lordship, who rode on, confessing to a friend who was with him that he had only come off second best in the encounter.

"Arrah, Johnny, and where have yees bin so long?" "Why me an' the rest of the boys have been licking an Irishman."

"Wait ye spalpeen, till yer daddy gits home—you'll be after catchin' it!" "Oh, he be blowed! That's the man we're licked!"

"My son?" said Spiggles senior, to Spiggles junior, thinking to enlighten the boy on the propagation of the hen species, "my son, do you know that the chickens come out of eggs?"

"Du they?" said Spiggles junior, as he licked his plate, "I thought eggs come out of chickens."

Thus ended the first lesson.

SHOOTING A HIGHWAYMAN.—In 1775 every road was infested with highwaymen. Some men of rank at that period were sumed for their skill and courage in dealing with such assailants. One day (so runs the story,) Lord Berkley, travelling after dark on Hounslow Heath, was awakened from a slumber by a strange face at his carriage window, and a loaded pistol at his breast. "I have you now, my lord," said the intruder, "I have all your boasts, as I hear, that you would never let yourself be robbed." "Nor would I now," said Lord Berkley, putting his hand into his pocket as if to draw forth his purse; "but for that other fellow peeping over your shoulder." The highwayman hastily turned round to look at this unexpected intruder, when the earl, pulling out instead of a purse a pistol, shot him dead on the spot.

A darky was asked by a lawyer what he meant by the term "bigoted." "To be bigoted," said he, "a culd' possum must know too much for one bigger; and not enough for two bigger."

Imagine for a moment a rosy-cheeked Master, 1000000 paving rather leisurely the highway in Cheapside, and quite unconcerned of the English dignity of a shopkeeper, blocking up a tradesman's door with a heap of stones. "Take these stones away!" quoth the tradesman in a fluster. "Is it the stones? Why, his white would you have me take 'em to?"

"Take them to h—l," replied the angry citizen, "I'll take them to heaven, your honor, they'll be more out of your way there," was he reply.

Mr. Stephen R. Smith, lately shot in the back of the head, writes us a letter concluding, "I submit to you, with the ball still in my head—Cin. Com.—and the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

W.H. WADDELL, Publishers of the

National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS.

No. 46, King Street, East, Toronto.

B. McI. & Co. being to call the attention of their

customers, the trade, and confectioners generally,

to their large and well-arranged Stock of

Stationery.

School Books, T. & J. T. T.,

P. & J. B. Books, C. & C.,

Writing Paper, C. & C.,

Paper Binding, C. & C.,

Toronto, June 23, 1853.

17-1.

THOMAS BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR, TOBACCO, GI-

GARS, SPICES, &c.

ALSO,

CHOICE LIQUORS, WINES AND VODALADS

AT, Yonge Street, (third door North of

King Street,) Toronto.

17-1.

NEW STORE.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY-GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing

A N D F A M I L Y LINERY.

At the Victoria Buildings,

107, Yonge Street, Two-doors North of Queen Street, opposite Fulham's Hotel.

The Subcriber respectfully intimates to the Citizens of Toronto and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, and has just received a large assortment of Simple and Fancy DRY-GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day. Also a large Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING made to order, which is Size, Quality, and Cleanliness cannot be surpassed in the city. In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found every article of Straw, Tassle, Silk, Satin, Velvet and plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions. Also Silk, Satin and Velvet Capes and Circum's Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given, Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A. H. EARL,

130, Yonge Street.

Toronto, May 16, 1853.

17-1.

WANTED,

A GOOD SERVANT GIRL, to whom liberal

wages will be given, if satisfactory reference

be furnished.

Apply to the ERA Office.

Newmarket, Aug. 3, 1854.

17-1.

Just Received,

A splendid assortment of Maps, Charts, &c.

A Map of Canada \$2; Map of Europe and her

Dependencies, (Mounted,) 7s. 6d.; in sheets 3s. 2d.

Map of the World, 1s. 8d; at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, July 21, 1854.

17-1.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends

and all who have WOOL to dispose of, that the

NEWMARKET FACTORY

is now in complete working order, and is prepared

to do Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing to an

almost unlimited extent at moderate prices, and on

reasonable terms. A handsome stock of Cloth,

Satinets, Tissues, Flannel Blankets, and

READY-MADE CLOTHING

always on hand, to exchange for WOOL; and no

man will be spared in endeavoring to give entire

satisfaction to all who may favor him with their

patronage.

W. A. CLARK,

Newmarket Factory, May 10, 1854.

17-1.

JOHN ROWLAND,

NORTH-EAST corner of Queen and Yonge

Streets, Toronto, is now receiving his Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY-GOODS,

which will consist in part of

Dó Laines, Muslins, Prints, Straw and Silk

Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Wrought Col-

lars, Shirtings, Paetories, &c. &c.

In addition to his stock of Dry Goods, J. R. will

keep a first-class stock of

Groceries,

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell at a small advance on costs.

J. CALL AND SEE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Toronto, April 1, 1854.

17-1.

BOTSFORD'S

Old-established Furniture Shop,

NEWMARKET.

JOSEPH RYAN, NEWMARKET, has

constantly on hand a large Assortment

of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Con-

sisting of Black Walnut and Mahogany Side-

boards, Bureaus, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, and

other articles usually required.

PATENT BEDSTEADS, of various

descriptions; also, Coffin Plates, Alm. G.

Varnish, &c., kept for sale.

As the subscriber keeps COFFINS ready

made, he is prepared to furnish Funerals,

on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 18, 1854.

17-1.

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,

(late A. W. Simpson.)

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dyes,

Stuffs, Brushes, Varnishes, Spirits of Turp-

-entine, Patent Drying Color, &c. &c.

Fancy Goods, as Soaps, Perfum-

-ery, &c., kept for sale.

AGENTS

For the "California de Calcutta" in St. Cathar-

ine's Spring, an article fast impeding all

other mineral waters, for its powerful curative

properties. Also Agents for Johnson's Pal-

-uonic Waters, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Manu-

-facturers, Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will

find it to their interest to give us a call.

Terms: LIBERAL.

Imagine for a moment a rosy-cheeked

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his white would you have me take 'em to?"

"Take them to h—